

THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

MAY, 1884.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.*

*European matter may be sent to the care of H. R. TANDER, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.*

*Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 33 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.*

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*Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines free of charge.*

A NEW YORK paper, relying on its imagination, has announced that the decision has at last been reached that the Astor Library is not to be opened in the evening. The chief reason is stated to be the expense. It would be necessary, we are told, to put in gas fittings or electric lighting apparatus, and to employ a night staff of officers, an outlay which would largely diminish the funds now available for the purchase of books. We are glad to learn that the report is at least premature, and hope that it will never come to be true. Opening a library in the evening need not to be so vast an enterprise as the reporter in question makes out, and this no doubt the trustees will see. If, indeed, the plan were to open the whole library, it would probably be very costly, and certainly would not produce any good result at all proportionate to the expense. But a less expensive plan was suggested long ago in the *Nation* and elsewhere, that would cost much less and yet accomplish about as much. It was that a single room should

be kept open till 10 o'clock, in which students who had engaged books during the day, either by personal application or by postal card, could pursue their studies four hours longer than they now can in summer, and five or six hours longer than they can in winter. The plan is perfectly feasible, for it has been tried at other libraries. It has been found of advantage even in those that allow their books to be taken home. *A fortiori* then one would suppose it desirable for the Astor Library, which strictly confines the use of its books within its own walls.

It may be that there is no need of such additional accommodation. A library in another city some years ago was induced to open its doors on the legal holidays (not on Sunday). On the first holiday two persons came, and never since have more than five availed themselves of the privilege. Perhaps it would be so at the Astor Library in the evenings. Yet it is easy to imagine cases in which the closing of the library must work serious inconvenience. A professor in a country college has just time enough to make some investigation at the Astor during the short winter vacation by working day and night. He comes to New York and studies while it is light, but the library has no room for him in the evening, and will not allow him to take books to his hotel to finish his labors there. A Western literary man stops a day in New York on his way back from a New England watering-place to put the finishing touches on his book. With a few hours more he could get through all he wishes to do, and take the night train home; but at six o'clock he is turned out, and is obliged to waste his evening and spend another day in the city to complete his investigations. Nor would the additional facilities be of benefit to strangers alone, of whom it might be said that the library is not for them, but for New Yorkers. City people also often are in a hurry with some book or magazine article which they wish to finish, some proof that must be corrected. In a

city of a million inhabitants there must be many who are busy all day and yet would like to pursue in the evening some study which at present only the Astor Library could furnish them the means of doing. It may be that there are not enough to make it worth while for the library to put itself out to oblige them. Nobody can be sure that there are. But on the other hand the library cannot be sure that there are not till it has tried the experiment. And the experiment could be tried at the expense of a few tables and chairs, a few lard oil study lamps, a few pails of water, the additional pay for four hours a day of a porter and one attendant, and the wear and tear of a single room.

### American Library Association.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT TORONTO.

THE conference at Toronto, as announced in our last issue, will open on Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue into Saturday, Sept. 6. This will enable those desiring to be present at the British Association meeting in Montreal to remain there during most of the sessions, leaving Monday or Tuesday.

The Allan, Dominion, and Beaver lines, all landing at Quebec, have made the same rates as for members of the British Association, namely, the trip both ways at from £17 to £28 7s. It is understood that the Cunard and White Star lines will do the same on application to the English agents—rates from £31 10s. to £42. Those applying for tickets at reduced rates must present certificates of membership in the Library Association.

It is proposed that the entire conference shall spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, and, if there are as many as sixteen English and American librarians who give word beforehand of their intention, a special hotel sleeping-car will be in waiting there for a trip, *via* Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Saratoga, etc., returning to New York by the Hudson River. A further trip will be arranged to Providence and Boston, returning to Quebec for the steamers by way of the White Mountains. The cost of this journey cannot now be given, but it will be at special rates, less than the ordinary cost of travelling. It is hoped that the entire expense of English delegates will be within £50 to £60.

A circular giving full particulars and programme will shortly be issued.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LE LIVRE.

You may save some reader a little time and vexation of spirit by stating that as printed the first part of this periodical has *no third volume*. In 1880 the *Bibliographie ancienne* was printed as one volume with a continuous paging. The *Bibliographie moderne* was printed as two volumes, with separate title, index, and paging. In 1881 the first portion, now and subsequently called *Bibliographie rétrospective*, was printed as volume 2, while the second part was printed as one volume, and called volume 3. In 1882 the first part, instead of volume 3, was called volume 4, to agree with the numbering of the second part.

J: EDMANDS.

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

#### MONTRÉAL MEETING, AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 3, 1884.

THE Montreal Local Executive Committee of the Association are prepared to enroll ladies and gentlemen, residents on the continent of America, as members of the Association on the following conditions, viz.:

1. Life members for a single payment of \$50, which entitles them to all the privileges of membership for life, and to receive all reports which the Association may publish after the date of payment. The Annual Report is a bound octavo volume of about 800 pages.

2. Annual members for a payment of \$10 the first year (\$5 of which is the entrance-fee) and \$5 each consecutive year thereafter, with the same privileges as life members.

3. Associate members for a payment of \$5. Associates are not eligible to hold office in, nor to serve on any committees of the Association; nor do they receive the Annual Reports. All other privileges of membership for the year are open to them.

Persons who are already members of the Association may be re-enrolled by paying the annual dues of \$5. Life members will be re-enrolled without payment.

No person who is not a member is admitted to any of the meetings of the Association.

The privilege of reduced fares by the railway and steamboat lines is limited to the life, annual and associate members.

Applications for admission to membership, on the annexed form or otherwise, may be ad-

dressed to Mr. J. D. Crawford, General Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, Post-Office Box 147, Montreal.

The form is :

Please present my name to the Local Executive Committee of the Montreal Meeting, for election to (A) .....  
..... Membership of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION, and send me in due course the customary Travelling Certificate. I inclose herein a Post-Office Order for (B) ..... Dollars, the amount of my qualifying subscription.

Full signature, .....  
Town or City, .....  
State or Province, .....

(A) Say whether Life, Annual, or Associate membership be desired; and (B) whether the amount be \$50, \$10, or \$5.

OPENING LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.  
BY SAMUEL S. GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF WORCESTER  
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*From the Christian Register, Feb. 21.*

IN view of the fact that a new interest has recently been awakened in the consideration of the question of the advisability of opening museums, art galleries, and reading-rooms on Sunday, you ask me to state what results have followed freedom of access to the reading-rooms of the Public Library in Worcester during certain hours of this day of the week. I do so with pleasure.

Our reading-rooms were thrown open to the public on Sunday, for the first time, December 8, 1872; and this library, so far as I know, was the first public library in New England to welcome readers on this day.

Only one or two Sundays passed, however, before I received a letter from the late Delano A. Goddard, editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, asking me how the experiment worked. He published the substance of my reply in an editorial in the *Advertiser*; and, soon after, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, who had had the matter under advisement for some time, voted to open the reading-rooms of that institution on Sunday.

The reading-room of the Boston Athenaeum had been accessible to stockholders on Sunday many years before the public generally were admitted to the city libraries of Worcester and Boston.

The experiment, as tried in Worcester, proved successful at once. Fifty-seven hundred and six persons used the rooms the first year they were open.

The numbers of persons using them afterward, as given in the successive printed reports of the library, have been as follows : 1873-74, 7179; 1874-75, 10,142; 1875-76, 10,756; 1876-77, 10,915; 1877-78, 12,883; 1878-79, 13,951; 1879-80, 14,213; 1880-81, 14,917; 1881-82, 14,946.

We have a reading-room which is filled with newspapers representing all parts of the United States, and many cities in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Canada, etc., and another room devoted to magazines, reviews, and art, scientific, literary, and other papers.

We offer to readers, in the aggregate, two hundred and fifty-four papers and periodicals.

The largest portion of the reading done Sundays at the library is, as in private families, the perusal of papers and periodicals.

Users of the rooms may help themselves to volumes from a large collection of encyclopedias, biographical and scientific dictionaries, and other works of reference, and often do so help themselves, or can secure through an attendant, for use within the library building, whatever books they may wish to consult or read that belong either to the circulating or reference department.

No books are given to residents on Sunday to take to their homes. Bound volumes of illustrated papers are much in demand. Many story-books are used. But every Sunday, a considerable number of volumes are called for to be used in study or for other serious purposes.

On the average, forty or fifty volumes a Sunday are given to readers and students by an attendant, in addition to such books as they take themselves from the shelves to which they have access without asking permission, and in addition, too, to the magazines and papers which lie before them on tables, and are used without any record being made of the fact.

It is noticeable that the character of the reading Sundays is different from that of week-day reading.

This library stands almost by itself in respect to the largeness of the popular use made of its reference department secular days for study. One hundred and seventy volumes are used daily for purposes of investigation. On some days, as many as three hundred and seventy-five volumes are used within the building by the average resident in prosecuting serious inquiries.

On Sunday, however, the reading-rooms are used, as before stated, mainly for reading magazines, papers, and entertaining books.

This difference in the character of the use made of the reading-rooms Sunday and secular days is easily accounted for. It arises from the fact that a different class of persons come to the rooms Sunday from those who frequent it week days.

Well-to-do people, teachers, and school-children, who throng the reading-rooms week days, are not seen here in large numbers on Sunday.

The Sunday users of the rooms are mainly persons who are engaged in exacting avocations during the week, and who consequently have little time or strength for reading or study on secular days or evenings, or persons who live at a distance from the library building.

They are largely, too, I should say, men who do not belong to churches. Largely, too, they

are men without quiet, comfortable homes and without books and magazines.

The rooms are as quiet on Sunday as any parlor. Nor is any effort needed to secure order and quiet. The reading-rooms are open from 2 to 9 p.m. Sunday, and are in charge in summer of one lady and in winter of two ladies. These attendants are not employed in the library week days, and are not overworked by rendering service Sundays.

I am present myself from 3 to 5 p.m., to advise with such persons as need aid in pursuing studies.

I have not heard that any complaints have been made that bad results have followed the Sunday opening of our rooms.

Some persons feared before they were thrown open that unpleasant results would appear; but, so far as I know, the results which have followed commend themselves to the community generally.

This was certainly the case in Cincinnati. The president of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city was opposed to opening its public library Sundays, but, when it had been open a little while, expressed himself as much pleased with the results which he observed.

I have been thanked many a time by inquirers for the privilege of coming to the library to study on Sunday. Such persons have told me that they could not have pursued their studies, if this privilege had not been extended to them.

It is my opinion that it does no harm, but, on the contrary, much good to have the reading-rooms open on Sunday. I am confident that the cause of good morals has been largely promoted by having them open on this day of the week.

#### THE BUFFALO LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE Young Men's Association of Buffalo have decided to erect a building to accommodate the Society of Natural Sciences, the Young Men's Library, the Fine Arts Academy, the Historical Society, and the janitor and his family.

For the Library, they require of the architect:

1. A book-room, or rooms, capable of containing 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. In estimating capacity of book-rooms the calculation is to be 10 volumes to the running foot of shelf measure. Cases, or "stacks," for books to be framed of iron, 18 inches thick, and placed not less than 2 feet 8 inches apart; the stacks shall not be raised above two stages or tiers of 7 feet each in height, and there shall be, say, 7 clear feet of air space between the top of the stack and the ceiling of the rooms, thus permitting a third stage to be added in the future if desired. The 7 feet height of each bookcase, or stage in a book stack, is to be divided for 7 shelves, giving 14 inches to the lower shelf and 10 inches each to those above it. The shelves to be in equal sections of 3 feet length. The arrange-

ment for light to be carefully considered with reference to the long and narrow spaces into which it must penetrate.

2. A public delivery room, for the circulating department of the Library, not less than 1500 square feet in area, with its delivery desk in the most convenient proximity to the book-room or rooms.

3. A public catalogue room, for the public card catalogue of the Library and for bibliographical aids to readers, which room must be well lighted and the area of which must not be less than 1200 to 1500 square feet, with somewhat greater dimensions if practicable. This room to be placed as near as may be to the delivery-room and to some or all of the reading-rooms of the Library.

4. Reading-rooms, with a total area of 6000 square feet or more, such rooms to be well lighted and to be so related in situation to each other, to the book-rooms, and to the catalogues of the Library, that the convenience of students and the labor of attendants will be most carefully consulted. In designing the reading-rooms it is desirable that one shall be intended to contain the common books of reference, such as cyclopedias, dictionaries, maps, etc., to the extent of, say, 3000 volumes; that another shall be the repository of the art works of the Library, and that a third shall be appropriated to newspapers and periodicals.

5. Librarian's office and cataloguing room, either in one or two (connected) apartments as can best be arranged.

6. A commodious room for the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Association.

7. A chess-room and a conversation-room, if such can be provided without detriment to other more important demands.

8. Closets, dressing-rooms and cloak-rooms for the public and for library attendants, provided separately for ladies and gentlemen in each case as liberally and conveniently as practicable.

9. A general entrance.

10. Interior stairway and elevator, within the Library-rooms.

11. Private stairways for library attendants to store and packing-rooms in the basement, and to the several stages of the book stack.

12. Book-lifts in the book-room and to upper reading-rooms, as well as from the basement packing-room to the cataloguing-room.

It will be especially required that every detail of the plans for ventilating and warming the building, for the arrangement and construction of closets and drains, and for all, in fact, that pertains to its sanitary condition, as well as for the natural lighting of all its rooms, shall be such as is most certainly approved by science and experience, and will bear the criticism of experts.

The building must be of a pure style of architecture, befitting its uses, and impressive to the eye by harmony of lines and beauty of proportions, rather than by showy ornamentation or eccentric features.

It must be of a fireproof character, in the fullest sense of the term as regards the parts of it which are to be made the main repositories of books and art and science collections, and as nearly so otherwise as is practicable within the limit of cost designated.

It must be throughout of a thoroughly substantial and durable construction, with stone foundations, and a cellar beneath the whole basement structure.

The total cost of the completed building, inclusive of everything except movable furniture (inclusive, that is to say, of all apparatus for heating, lighting, and lifting, as well as all plumber's work, and all shelvings for books), must not exceed the sum of \$225,000.

#### SHOP LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

MANY shop proprietors would do well to consider the propriety, from a purely business point of view, of establishing in connection with their works libraries and reading-rooms. The argument that there is nothing in common between proprietors and workmen, except the giving and receiving of wages, is a mischievous one, and as much to the discredit of one party as to the other, and ought to be distasteful to both. It leads logically to the idea of getting a good deal for a little—a good deal of work for little money or a good deal of money for little work—something that never did nor will work satisfactorily. Making all allowance for praiseworthy selfishness, or putting it entirely on the ground of selfishness, something better and more profitable than this ought to be got out of the relation between those who employ and those employed. Aside, then, from all sentiment, when a proprietor can see his way clear to furnish rooms or a room devoted to intellectual purposes for those who work for him, we believe it is a good business investment for him to do it. That he, perhaps, benefits others more than himself will be one of the pleasant features of the case, upon which it is not necessary to enlarge.

Men who read are better men in the shop or manufactory than those who do not, if for no other reason because reading induces habits of thinking that find their way into the products of the shop or manufactory; but there are other reasons too well known to require repetition.

Libraries supplied with the right kind of books are not plenty, even in large cities; and in many smaller cities and towns are almost or entirely lacking. Moreover, as generally managed, they are of no use to those who ought to be benefited by them, not infrequently being closed at such hours as busy men can visit them. In other instances, those who could otherwise use them live at such distances as to be practically debarred from doing so, and in any instance there is not that sense of proprietary right that will be felt by one making use of something that is part of the works with which he is connected.

The advantages of a reading-room and a well-selected library are such as many men would make some sacrifices for, and connected with a shop would be to them one of the pleasant features not to be left without strong reasons. To apprentices and young men such advantages cannot be overrated; and, in fact, to all they are substantially the same as derived from an expenditure that few can afford.

In instances where the proprietor does not see his way clear to meeting all the expenses, the propriety of co-operating with the workmen to that end is worth considering. Properly managed, a little money can be made to go a good ways in this direction, and a few books at the start will grow into a library of respectable proportions if interest in the matter is kept up. Workmen will find any little sacrifice made for this purpose is like investing money in a bank that never "breaks," and always pays a "dividend." — *U. S. Stationer*, Apr. 3.

#### LITERARY LARCENY.

"It is astonishing," said State Librarian Tillinghast yesterday, "to witness the class of people who do most of the pilfering from our large libraries. As a rule, they are professional men, lawyers, doctors, and even clergymen, who ordinarily would not be guilty of theft, but who seem to consider it quite pardonable to mutilate and carry off books and engravings.

"I receive notices frequently, telling me to closely watch certain persons who frequent the State library, as they are likely to get away with books or clippings if not looked after. Many of those regarding whom I am thus notified are persons whom ordinarily I never would suspect to be capable of such conduct."

Owing to the vigilance exercised the State library has suffered comparatively little damage from pilferers. A few cases have taken place, however, which are worthy of note. Some time ago Mr. Tillinghast missed from the shelves a copy of Williams's *Massachusetts* citations. The missing volume was sought for high and low, but without success, and little hope was entertained that it would ever be recovered. Not long afterward, however, a note was received from a gentleman in Fall River asking if such a book was missing from the library, and stating that a certain lawyer in that city had a volume with that title in his office, and that it bore the official seal of the library. Mr. Tillinghast immediately despatched an officer to look the matter up, and the book was recovered. The lawyer implicated declared that he had purchased the volume at a second-hand book-store on Cornhill, but upon investigation at the store mentioned it was found that they did not deal in books of that kind, and that the work had not been purchased there. It appeared to be a very clear case of theft, and Mr. Tillinghast ordered the arrest of the lawyer, who, however, left the State before the officers had a chance to secure him. The book was restored to its old place in the library, where it now is. In order to make possession doubly sure, the offender had written

his name in half a dozen different places in the volume, and had repeatedly stamped his seal as a notary public over the State seal, with the intention of obliterating the latter.

"Bound volumes of newspapers," said another librarian, "require watchful care. Parties will come in and ask to be allowed to look over old papers, and sometimes, when no one is looking, they will stealthily slide the edge of a sharp knife along the page, and transfer the clipping to their pocket, all the time maintaining an attentive look on the opposite page, so as to ward off suspicion. In fact, there is no end to the devices they will resort to in order to succeed." — *Boston Globe*.

#### BLUNDERS.

##### RECENT CALLS FOR BOOKS AT A WESTERN LIBRARY.

Account of Monte Cristo.  
Across the Kontinent by Boles.  
Adventures of a vehicle.  
Agitated husband.  
Bula.  
Count of Corpus Christy.  
Currants and cream (*Cord and creese*).  
Daad on the horse.  
Dante's Infernal comedy.  
Darwin's Descent on man.  
Don't want the "Tombstone." (He did want *Moonstone*).  
Feminine Cooper's works.  
Have you got "Rochester"? (*Jane Eyre*).  
Infeleese.  
Less Miserables.  
Ought we to go and see her?  
Pie and cake (*Crust and cake*).  
Rules and regulars. (*Rules and regulations of the library*).  
Some of Macbeth's writings.  
Something in the way of friction.  
Squeal to a book.  
Syal war.  
Tem kept here. { (*Sign at Fair time*).  
Teems kept here. {  
Yeauteah. (*Utah*).  
Wizard schoolmaster. (*Hoosier schoolmaster*).  
L. STEVENS.

THE library in F. has in its employ several boys and a number of young ladies, occupied at the registering desks and in the repair-room.

Borrower to one of the boys — "Have you Ten Old Maids?"

Boy (looking toward the young ladies) — "Don't know! Some of them are up-stairs."

Another borrower put his question more laconically: "Hoosier Schoolmaster?"

Same boy — "Didn't have any. My teacher was a woman."

That boy soon after graduated into the grocery business. J. E.

BANGS & CO. sold the other day "Erasmian Stultitiae laws."

AN indexer coming across Samuel Rogers's saying that "Washington Irving was Addison and water" made three references: under Irving, Addison, and Water.

#### Library Economy and History.

KELCHNER, E. Zur Reform unseres Bibliothekswesens. (In *Deutsche Buchhändler-Akademie*, Bd. 1, Heft 3, 1884.)

SAVARY, J: A national library not a mausoleum. [Washington,] privately printed, 1884. 41 p. O.

No one who reads this title can have any doubt what national library is meant. There is only one nation in the world which has any books at all that buries them as we do. Mr. Savary's pamphlet is a warm vindication of the necessity of a national library, of the need of a building for it, and of the need of an immense building. It includes a great deal of very interesting information about the copyright additions. One recommendation is, not perhaps absolutely new, but at least unusual, and supported with new arguments. In this country, he says, "the mere extent of literary production is great enough; but the nature of it is even more surprising, a very ocean of letters for boundlessness of extent; but for depth, alas, as water on the flats after a summer shower. This is the state of authorship to which the international no-copyright policy has reduced us. It has almost destroyed the work of original creation, and it has produced a spawn of works of every description as afflictive to literature as the lice and frogs of Egypt were to the Israelites of old. It loads the mails for the Library of Congress, and the shelves of the Library with such masses of indigestible matter, such cartloads of indescribable trash as no man sees but once, or ever after wants to see again. It is more than an evil, it is an inundation, a flood of evil books and trashy publications, spreading through all parts of the Library, and gradually working a devastation of all good literature. Some method should be devised for discharging the Library of this overplus. And since the evil is reckoned an inundation, the remedy might appropriately be named a method of drainage.

"As all cities and communities of men require, for sanitary reasons, a system of drainage to keep the streets clean and the houses sweet and salubrious, why should not libraries, which are communities of books and authors, be 'policed,' and also have their drainage system, for the sake of mental health and cleanliness? We have witnessed for years, with a feeling of real apprehension, the growing and rising flood of trashy publication, which threatens ultimately to swamp the older and more valuable portions of the library. Not merely immoral, but bad literature; the silly, weak, vapid, futile, inept, and inane productions of raw authors, and the unformed, inchoate, and chaotic verse and prose which are hurled upon us in such masses as almost to paralyze effort and beget suspicion of a million writing-machines in constant operation. But whatever comes to us we must take. The law allows no discretion. A book is a book, and when copyrighted must go either on the shelves

or somewhere else. I am in favor of the somewhere else.

" Library economy should devise some method to render innocuous the bad or excrementitious parts of literature, and convert them into a positive blessing. It is not a new idea, nor original with the writer. It has been advocated, unless he is mistaken, in the House of Representatives, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it the most valuable thought connected with library administration ever uttered in the halls of Congress. It involves an appreciation of book values which none but a scholar would be likely to possess. He must have waded far in those morasses of bottomless imagination of dime novel literature, must have skirted the bogs and Syrtes of sessional and parliamentary papers, must have wandered on the vast steppes of barbarous letters in the jargon of a hundred languages, must have crossed oceans of encyclopedic knowledge, and deserts of scientific facts, now buried in obsolete works and journals written before the flood, must have lost himself in the 'continuous woods where rolls the Oregon' of political speech-making, and, probably, have stumbled on the 'dark mountains of sin' in books of amours in French and Italian novels and romances. He must likewise have encountered enormous heaps and piles of shot rubbish of old newspapers, not exactly dunghills of knowledge, but more like the kitchen-midden of our Danish ancestors, the accumulate leavings of years upon years of a surfeit of publication.

" The necessity of action was placed in the strongest light by a motion made by a member of the House in debate on the Library bill, when he proposed that a barn or an outhouse in the District should be hired and used as a depot for the storage of such documents, such masses of unread and unreadable matter as could well be spared from the Library of Congress. If the idea as expressed was rather crude, it was, at least, an idea in the right direction; and if the proposition had been strictly limited to works of uselessness, or those which come as near to it as human industry and ingenuity can attain, no fault, certainly, could be found with it; for it is undeniably true that a large proportion of copyrighted matter has no relation, or the slightest to literature proper. It has relation to trade, to business, and the material development of the country. A depot or a magazine, as the French call it, is necessary for the storing and keeping of such works as directories (except a few), business and trade circulars, sale catalogues, insurance tables, blank form books and memorandums, the ordinary grist of school-books, maps and surveys which are not 'by authority,' reports of the doings of certain 'societies,' and all sorts of disorganized knowledge, like the smashed crockery of the Smithsonian Institute (spite of the packing of scientific sawdust), tons of theological controversy, religious tracts and loose leaves that flutter down to us from Heaven knows where, the refuse of old book-stalls and the lumber of government attics, the annual crop of political 'speeches,' bureaucratic writings,

and all but one set of the 'journals' of Congress, agricultural and Patent-Office reports, etc.

" These are the sweepings of great libraries, which need to be cleared out, and which, by themselves, might form a curious and useful collection, a real bazaar of trivial publications. As an 'annex' to the great Government Library, though not an essential part of it, such a collection would possess a certain value and interest. There is no doubt that guardians of the National Library will be forced to recognize the necessity of a division of the contents of the Library, and the sequestration by themselves of the comparatively useless parts of learning. It is not denied, of course that the fore-mentioned classes of works are useful in their way, and that they are valuable as exponents of the conditions of life and society in the United States, and as evidence of the progress of the useful arts in America. But they have not such a value as entitles them to jostle and crowd out their superiors and betters in the book world.

" Keeping in view the fact that one function of the library is to guard the rights of literary property, it is clear that one copy of all originals of books and other articles ought to be retained, not necessarily on the shelves of the library, but in some accessible and safe place where they can be arranged, classified, and numbered and ready to be produced on call. One copy in all cases of original works, and in works of merit, of cost or rarity, two copies might be kept, that if one were lost the second would stand ready to supply its place. But of the common run of books one copy would be sufficient. There would then be left behind a great number of second copies, duplicates, and even triplicates which would form the subject of exchange. The business could be managed by correspondence, and by sending printed lists of works to be exchanged to other libraries which would be glad to replenish their shelves from the overflow of our own.

" But, secondly, let us consider the other branch of the subject, the method of drainage by sale. It is evident that in so large a library, and with the large arrivals of fresh matter by the daily mails, by exchanges and otherwise, there must be a great deal of litter, and of what is called waste or refuse. There would have to be sweepings out and cleanings up; and there might be one great annual 'cleaning up' and clearing out of all refuse matter which had accumulated in the Library in the course of a year. This would take the form of a sale at public auction; or, if thought preferable, the sale might be intrusted to a commission house. The stock to be sold would consist of such duplicates and second copies as had not previously been disposed of by exchange; and, in addition, the many spurious works, the frauds and humbugs of the world of letters, the book vagrants and travelling impostors who knock at the doors of all libraries, and who, as having been arrested and exposed, would be marched out and most cheerfully set up and knocked down to the lowest bidder. The Library, in this way, would be rid of a great ruck of useless and unprofitable matter which

could be turned to profit, as the proceeds of the sale would be invested in other works of permanent value and utility; and thus, by a simple system of drainage by exchange and sale, the Library would be converted from a stagnant pool or reservoir into a self purifying fountain, kept always clean and sweet by its own action."

SMITHMEYER, J. L. *Suggestions on library architecture, American and foreign; with an examination of Mr. Wm. F. Poole's scheme for library buildings. Architect. Wash., 1883.* 31 p. O.

*Extracts.*

Lancaster (Mass.) *P. L.* (Added 691; total 15,455; lost 0; issued 11,441.) The report is followed by a catalogue of the year's additions, in which we may notice that under each periodical mentioned is given a list of its "*Continued articles.*"

*Lib. Co. of Phila.* (Added 4464; issued 39,921; lib. use, Ridgway Branch, 6761; visitors 130,486; expenses \$16,488.19.) The old library building has been sold.

*Lowell (Mass.) City L.* (To July 7, 1883, added 1372; total 30,000; issued 51,330.) The card catalog has been classified and the books partly rearranged on the shelves. "The library is free to all residents of Lowell above 12 years of age. Non-residents may become subscribers by the payment of \$1 per year.

"Patrons have made some complaint of their inability to use the new catalog. Precisely the same complaint was at first made everywhere, wherever a similar change has been made; but everywhere the people have learned to use the new system, in time, without trouble, and to their great advantage.

A reading-room has been opened (Oct. 17), and the library is now open mornings as well as afternoons and evenings. Individual acknowledgment is made of the services of each of the assistants. The report (made Dec. 26, but just now printed) ends:

"We call the attention of the Council to the very able and satisfactory administration of the librarian, Mr. Hill. We hazard nothing in saying that his services are imperatively demanded for many years. No new librarian can take his place at present. We say positively that no man can fill it. It would be ruinous to the interests of the library to make any change in its administration, and the new City Council are most respectfully entreated to allow no consideration whatever to tempt them to take a step which would be so disastrous as the appointment of a new librarian. It must be distinctly understood that the duties are complicated and difficult. The time requisite to learn them, if the new man be able to learn them at all, is considerable. Every change in librarians, if the retiring incumbent be a competent man, is deplorable here, or anywhere. The city cannot afford to break in a novice every year. There is no need of it; hence the lack of wisdom in attempt-

ing it. The board, therefore, earnestly recommend the election of the present librarian.

"We also desire to express our regret that the Council was not also ready to place the entire charge of the institution, including the choice of librarian, in the hands of the directors. A literary institution should be removed from the wretchedness and curses and dangers of politics. That justice has always been done to the library must be admitted; but that it always will be done is far from certain. This observation is general, and will be as true in fifty years as today, and is made without any personalities in view. It is a principle, far removed from any personal considerations, that no literary institution should be subjected to the annoyances of the accursed political theory, so false in every particular, that 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' No position, in moral right, belongs to any one but to the fit; that is, to one qualified to hold it."

A week later, it may be remembered, a new City Council turned out Mr. Hill, and appointed the secretary of a political club, a man entirely without experience in library work.

*Lynn (Mass.) P. L.* (Added 1264; total 32,006; issued 72,452; ref. use 14,875.) "The public libraries of our time have little in common with the libraries of the past. They do not gather and hold for the benefit of the few. Their books are in every household; and when worn out in the service are quietly replaced by more efficient workers in the field. Emphatically 'the libraries of the people,' they are steadily winning their way to a large and commanding influence in society. That their work will prove beneficial can scarcely be doubted by any one who has watched their progress during the last ten years. Their rapid increase in number is not more remarkable than the earnest discussion they have awakened, and the settled purpose which everywhere appears, to make them efficient auxiliaries in the work of education, preoccupying the minds of the young with good reading during the most critical period of life, and bringing to all our people large opportunities for intellectual and social culture."

*Marblehead (Mass.) Abbott P. L.* (Added 390; total 7244, insured for \$4350; issued 31,149.)

*Mer. L. Assoc., San Francisco.* (Added 1386; total 52,751; issued 35,786.) "I have to report a membership less than that of one year ago—a proportionately smaller income, and, resulting therefrom, a slight decrease in all the functions pertaining to the Library."

*Nova Scotia Legislative Library.* (Added 814; total 10,174.) New rules have been adopted, of which the most noteworthy are the following:

"13. A book shall be kept by the librarian with different columns. In No. 1 shall be inserted the name of the book; in No. 2 the initials of the receiver, written by himself, and the date of receipt; in: n: ther the date of return, to be certified by the initials of the party and the Librarian.

"14. Books injured or destroyed by the per-

son taking them must be paid for at the full price for which they can be procured at the book-stores.

"15. No volume of statutes, nor any legal or constitutional treatise nor law report, shall be taken from the library unless the person receiving the same shall give a written undertaking to return it by 11 a.m. of the following day. Pending the return of any such book, the borrower shall not be allowed to take any other book from the Library."

*Providence P. L.* (Added 4833, of which 1171 were purchased; total 25,520; issued 85,486.) The report, as usual, is long, detailed, and interesting.

*Worcester Free P. L.* (Added 2347; total 58,099; issued, home use 116,806, ref. 52,305; Sunday 2008.)

"The reference use has grown from practically no use thirteen years ago.

"These books have been used almost exclusively for serious purposes, and in the statement no account has been taken of the immense use of the 250 papers, magazines, and reviews to be found in the reading-rooms.

"The work done by the library in connection with the public schools has continued to increase. Besides the large amount accomplished within the library building it is calculated that from 500 to 700 volumes belonging to the library are in use within the school-houses of the city every day that the schools are in session.

"It is pleasant to note that the methods in vogue in this library have approved themselves to the judgment of managers of libraries in other places and that they are being adopted in many cities and large towns and in smaller communities."

Chicago, St Louis, Providence, Leeds, Boston, are cited as examples, and reference is made to praise of the library in the article *Libraries* in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and in the report of M. Dardenne on libraries issued by the Prefecture of the Seine.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools of Cincinnati for 1882-3 contains (p. 61-63) some good remarks on the influence of dime novels and the necessity of counteracting them by forming a habit of good reading. "The schools have been standing by, saying 'Don't touch, don't touch,' but doing nothing to interest the pupils in good literature. Of late years, through our literary and moral training, which includes the celebration of authors' birthdays, and through our method of teaching history, there has been a decided change for the better. I have been informed by teacher after teacher in the Intermediate (Grammar) Schools that while formerly they were frequently troubled by pupils bringing dime novels to school, they have not known of a single instance of the kind since systematic instruction in gem-learning and the celebration of authors' birthdays were introduced into the schools. The pupils feel themselves above such reading. They take pride in the fact that they read good authors. And let me say here, that as soon as the child's pride is aroused he is safe."

## Bibliography.

ACKERMANN, C. *Bibliotheca Hassiaca*; Repertorium der landeskundlichen Literatur für den preussischen Regierungsbezirk Cassel. Cass., F. Kessler, 1884. 8°. 3 m.

ANUARIO bibliografico de la república argentina anno 4 (1882), por Alberto Navarro Viola Buenos Aires, 1883. 598 p. 12°.

Årskatalog for Svenska bokhandeln, 1883. Stockholm, 1884. 73 p. 8°. 75 kr.

B., J. *Bibliographie des fouilles de Sanxay*. (In *Polybiblion*, avril, p. 356-367.)

BIGMORE, E. C., and WYMAN, C. W. H. *Bibliography of printing, with notes and illustrations*. Vol. 2: M-S. London, B. Quaritch, 1884. 8°. 412 p. 4°. 52s. 6d.

BREUSING, Dr. A. *Leitfaden durch das Wiegenalter der Kartographie bis J. 1600 mit besond. Berücksichtigung Deutschlands*. Frankf. a. M., Mahlau & Waldschmidt, 1883. 33 p. 8°. 50 m.

CHEVALIER, Ulysse. *Reertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge*. Bio-bibliographie. Tome 1. Paris, Soc. bibliog., 1883. 20-+ 1185 p. 8°. Subs. price, 20 fr.

DUPLESSIS, G. *Essai bibliog. sur les différents éditions des Icones Veteris Testamenti d'Holbein*. (Extr. des Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de France, t. 44.) Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1884. 20 p. 8°.

FRANCE. MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES. Catalogue par ordre géog. des cartes, plans, vues de côtes, mémoires, instructions nautiques, etc., qui composent l'Hydrographie française. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1884. 340 p. 8°. 6 fr.

KERVILER. *Essai d'une bibliographie des publications périodiques de la Bretagne*. 1. Dépt. de Morbihan. Paris, Lechevalier, 1884. 56 p. 8°. (40 copies.) 3 fr.

LE PETIT, J. *L'art d'aimer les livres et de les connaître*; lettres à un jeune bibliophile. Paris, J. Le Petit, 1884. 8°. 10 fr.

MÜLLER, Dr. Johannes. *Die wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert*; Bibliog. ihrer Veröffentlichungen seit ihrer Begründung. 1. Lief. Berl., A. Asher & Co., 1883. 80 p. Q.

A work of great promise of usefulness. It is

arranged alphabetically by names of cities. This part reaches from Aachen to Brandenburg. There are to be six parts @ 6 marks. Full details are given, and alphabetical and systematic indexes will be added. The author has seen all that he describes. All independent publications are included except "Laws, Lists of members, circulars, and similar unimportant pieces."

MÜNTZ, Eug. *Les historiens et les critiques de Raphaël, 1483-1883*; essai bibliographique, pour servir d'appendice à l'ouvrage de Passavant. Paris, J. Rouan, 1883. 174 p. 8°. + portraits. 6 fr. (Bib. internat. de l'art.)

Highly praised by G. Pawłowski, in *Polybille*, avril, p. 331-333. "It is rare," he says, "that one finds such an abundance of information in so small a space; M. Müntz's work has this inappreciable advantage, uncommon in the domain of bibliograhy, that it can not only be consulted with profit, but be read with pleasure." It is in two parts, the first treating of the artist's life, studies, genius, and aspirations; the second of his works, arranged in groups. Each section is arranged chronologically. 320 volumes or pamphlets are described, not counting the translations, whereas the "Universal catalogue of books on art" (1870-77) had only 120, Duplessis' "Essai d'une bibliographie générale des beaux-arts" (1866) had only 100, and Oettinger's "Bibliographie biographique" only 17. The principal works are accompanied with critical notes.

NIEPCE, L. *Archéologie lyonnaise*. Basle, H. Georg, 1884. 2 v. 132, 133 p. 8°. 14 m.

Vol. 1 contains "Les chartes et la Bibliothèque de Cluny," etc.

PANTASSI, V. *I codici miniati*. Torino, E. Loescher, 1883. 99 p. 8°. + 20 pl. 4 lire.

SILVA, Innocencio Francisco de. *Diccionario bibliográfico portugués, estudios contin. por Brito Aranha*. Tomo 10 (3 do suplemento). H-J. Lisboa, imp. nac., 1883. 24+411 p. 8°. + port. and 14 facsim.

The work was begun in 1858. Tom. 9 was published in 1870.

SOLLY, E. *Bibliography of Sacheverell*. (In *Bibliographer*, Feb. 1884, p. 66-72.)

VINSON. *Bibliographie du folk-lore basque (fin).* (In *Revue de linguistique*, v. 17. 1884.)

C. A. BRIGGS's Biblical study, Edin., Clark, 1884, 490 p. 8°. 7s 6d., contains a "Catalogue of books of reference."

#### Catalogs.

CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. Bulletin no. 3, books added 1882-83. Cl., Home publishing Co., 1884. 60 p. 1. O.

LAWRENCE (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue; supplement, 1873-83. L., 1883. 985 p. O. Dictionary; short titles; imprints; carefully made.

MANNO, Antonio. *Alcuni cataloghi di antiche librerie piemontesi*. (Pages 382-390 of v. 9 of *Miscellaneo di storia ital.* ed. per cura della Reg. Deput. di Storia Patria, Torino, Bocca, 1880, 8°.)

The inventory of the ducal library at Rivoli is published in *Neuer Anzeiger*, Apr., p. 125-130.

SOUTHBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Supplementary catalogue no. 2. Boston, 1884. 128 p. O.

The HARTFORD L. As. Bulletin for Apr. contains a two-page classified list of the works on music in that library.

The LIBRARY of Cornell Univ. for April contains a list of "recent publications by officers of the University," to be continued as a current record in future nos.

The MERC. L. of Phila.'s April bulletin introduces notes descriptive and critical, after the fashion of the Boston Athenaeum, Worcester, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Hartford libraries, but in much more restricted number.

Ed. LE HÉRICHER's *Glossaire germanique, scandinave, et hébraïque des noms d'hommes*, Paris, Maisonneuve & Co., 1884 (8°, 2.50 fr.), will probably be found useful by catalogers.

#### Indexes.

BLISS, R.; Jr. Classified index to the maps in Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, 1855-81. Camb., Mass., 1884. 55 p. 1. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib., Bibliog. contrib., no. 16. in cm.) 1340 titles. The scale is given, and the size.

Mr. Bliss has other similar indices, such as the publications of the London Geological Society and the Royal Geographical Society, either completed or nearly completed, and intends ultimately to index in this way the maps in the publications of all the principal geographical societies. This ought to be known, to the end that any possible duplication of the work by others may be avoided.

[GRISWOLD, W. M.] The Q. P. Index annual for 1883. Bangor, 1884. 40 p. O. \$1.

Indexes 32 magazines, and also the U. S. Consular and Education Reports. (Fletcher's cooperative index includes 48 magazines.) The following are indexed by Mr. Griswold and not by Mr. Fletcher: *American, Art amateur, Continent, Eclectic, English, Independent, International review, Magazine of art, Modern age, Nord und Süd, Republic, Unitarian review, Westermann's Monatshefte, Wheelman*, and the U. S. Consular and Education reports.

O. P. INDEX has nearly ready for the printer a manual of biographical literature, in two parts, a dictionary of biographical reference, and an index to biographical works. The object of this work is, in the *first part*, to save librarians time and trouble (or the alternative of giving an incorrect answer), when they have to answer such questions as, "Is there a life of—?"—"Is it long or short?"—"old or new?" etc.; and, in the *second part*, to unlock so much as may be of the vast store of information on general topics treated in biographical literature. While a few works of this kind have a purely subjective value, as a rule their heroes are concerned in events of general interest, or, at the least, come in contact with interesting persons. In such cases, their evidence is often of historical importance, and history from a personal point of view is more interesting than when regarded either as mere annals, or as philosophy teaching by example. As regards the Dictionary part, the "Manual" claims to be only a supplement (tho a very inadequate one) to Oettinger's invaluable "Bibliographie biographique" (which closes with 1854); but the plan of the Index is believed to be original. Subscriptions, at \$2 (8s, 8m) are invited, as the work will not be printed until there is a reasonable probability that printing expenses will be covered.

The *Literary world* publishes occasionally an alphabetical "index to such articles on strictly literary topics in current periodicals as, by reason of their intrinsic character, their authorship, or the pages in which they appear," deserve notice.

### **Gifts and Bequests.**

**JERSEY CITY.** — The establishment by the Lorilliards of a free library and reading-room for the benefit of the 3000 operatives in their factory at Jersey City is creditable alike to their business sagacity and their kindly feelings. It is difficult to overestimate the benefit which a well-chosen collection of 10,000 books, a hundred newspapers and magazines, and facilities for innocent amusements, will confer upon the employés. Though this kind of benevolence is not new in this country, it has seldom been applied on so extensive and liberal a scale, and it will be well if the example of the Lorilliards is extensively followed.

**MALDEN, MASS.** — The designs for the beautiful library building in Malden — to be erected by the Hon. E. S. Converse in memory of his son — were prepared by Mr. H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, who has had considerable experience in library architecture. The building will be in the Romanesque round-arched style, and will appear eminently picturesque. The structure will have the form of an L, at the corner of Salem and Park Streets, the principal dimensions being nearly 121 feet by 93. The height of the

main building will be 41 feet 6 inches from the top of the basement to the ridge of the roof. The material will be brown sandstone from Kibbe quarry at Longmeadow. Mosaic work of three colors will ornament the Salem-street gable. The octagonal tower will rise to a height of 55 feet. Two sides of a courtyard are formed by the walls. On the south and west sides will be a wall of Kibbe stone, 42 inches high on the outer side. There will be a bluestone pavement on the easterly side of the yard, and the remainder of the inclosure will be laid out as a lawn. Passing across the square, the visitor will enter a porch or cloister with three arches. At the street end is to be a stone seat; at the opposite end a vestibule leading to Memorial Hall, which separates the library-rooms from the art gallery. The delivery-room is on the left, beyond which is the library-room with its alcoves. The rooms will be finished in quartered white oak, ornamented with carving and mouldings; 29 feet 6 inches will be the extreme height of the rooms. Winding stairs lead to galleries containing alcoves on two sides of the library-room. A small round tower forms the southwestern corner of the building. The library-room, 50 by 36, will contain space for over 35,000 volumes, and additional space can easily be secured. Abundant light will enter through windows at the sides and dormers in the roof. A private room for the librarian with a fire-proof vault, and a lift for raising and lowering books, will be on the right of the delivery desks.

A wide arch leads from the delivery-room to the reading-room on the northerly side, containing a fireplace and chimney-piece of carved oak. Cosey nooks for readers appear in an alcove on the opposite side of the delivery-room. In the northeast corner of the building, across Memorial Hall, is the art gallery, 36 by 24, the light entering from the roof through hammered glass. An unobstructed view from the easterly side may be obtained through the several arches, to the great window in the western gable. Artificial illumination all night may be effectively secured in the space above the glass ceiling. Beyond the art gallery are rooms for engravings or statuary, and a large apartment for the trustees, which will be nicely finished. Curtains or sliding-doors may close the rooms, or the entire space may be thrown into one. Similar rooms may be found above the rooms last mentioned, one of them containing a balcony overlooking the art gallery. A stairway in the central octagonal tower leads to this portion of the structure. Exclusive of basement-rooms, the building contains upward of 7000 square feet of space. Cellars under the whole fabric contain the heating apparatus, toilets, and storage-rooms. Beneath the library-room is a general work-room, protected from dampness, where books are received; also provision for storage of books or pamphlets. According to the specifications the work is to be finished by July 1, 1885, but the building will probably be completed at an earlier date. — *Bost. Ad. & V.*, May 10, 1884.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*The Breadwinners.* — The authorship is now claimed or acknowledged by Miss Hannah Calligan, of Machias, Me.

*Don't* is by Oliver Bell Bunce. — *S. B. N.*

*Cecil Laker.* — Mrs. Harriette S. Bainbridge née Smith. She uses this ps. in periodical literature, and published "Irene Floss and other poems" in 1878. — *J. P. B.*, in *Lib. chron.*, p. 32.

*Cimbro*, ps. of Giovanni Fal当地 in "Salai at Montecitorio," Turin, 1883. — *Bib. univ.*, p. 379.

*George Allan*, ps. of Madame Kremitz, in "Ein Fürstentum," Roman, Lpz., W. Friedrich, 1883."

"George Taylor ist bekanntlich kein Engländer oder Amerikaner, sondern ein Pseudonym für den Heidelberg Theologen, A. Hausrath. Hieß der Verfasser wirklich, wie von einigen Seiten behauptet wird, Josef Archer Crowe, und wäre er ein Fremder, so müßte die Stoffwahl der 'Klytia' sehr auffallen; bei dem Bewohner Heidelbergs . . . erscheint sie vollkommen natürlich und sehr berechtigt." — Dr. A. Stern, in Zeitschrift für die gebildete Welt, B. 3, p. 283.

"Crowe, J. A. Auch wird ihm die Autorschaft des unter dem Pseudonym Georg Taylor veröffentlichten deutschen Romans 'Antinous' zugeschrieben." — Bornmüller's Biographisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon.

Which? — *K. A. Linderfelt.*

*L. Dangeau*, ps. of L. Vian in "Montesquieu, bibliographie," Paris, 1874, "8°.

*Medicus*, ps. of Dr. Daniel Denison Slade, in "Twelve days in the saddle," Boston, 1884, "73 p. sq. S.

*N. O., ancien missionnaire*, ps. of Rev. Jean André Cuoq, of Oka, province of Quebec, author of "Etudes philologiques sur quelques langues sauvages de l'Amérique," Montreal, 1866, and of contributions signed *N. O.* in "Actes de la Société philologique de Paris." — *C. Alex. Nelson.*

*P. Clauer*, ps. of le père Sommervogel in "Une poignée de pseudonymes français," Lyon, 1877, "8°.

*Philobiblos*, ps. of Alexander Ireland in "Book-lover's encyclopedion." — *Acad.*, Dec. 8, 1883, p. 376.

*T. L.*, ps. of Turgenev, in "Parasha," a poem published in 1843, his first appearance in print.

*Uncle Ben.* — "Portraits of my married friends; or, peeps into Hymen's kingdom, by Uncle Ben (N. Y., 1858)," was written by Mrs. Rhoda E. Waterman White, who has also used the same pseudonym in several other books.

Mrs. White was the mother of Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie, author of "Nan," etc. — *C. H. Chase*, *Vg. Men's Assoc.*, Albany.

## General Notes.

THE Pawtuxet Valley Free Library, was dedicated April 12. It appears that it owes its foundation in a large measure to the efforts of a lady, Mrs. W. R. Greene. It is to be open every evening from 7 to 9, except Saturdays, when the hours are 3-10.

BRITISH MUSEUM. — "Comparing the equal illuminating effects of gas and electricity in portions of the British Museum, while the former is estimated to cost 178. 6d. per hours, the latter has actually cost 6d. per hour for a total illumination of 18,800 candle power." — *Building news*, April 11, p. 569.

MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has just made a special gift to the Astor Library of ten rare and precious works that deserve far more than passing notice. They are displayed in the show-cases of the central library hall, and should be seen by all lovers of ancient manuscripts and early typography.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. — The library will be located on the present site of the Gates House, which has long been reserved for this purpose. The buildings will be entirely fire-proof. The stack-plan of arrangement of books will be adopted, or a modification of it. There will be accommodation for 120,000 volumes, though the library now has but about 62,000. There will be a study, a reference-room for students, and the upper story will be used at present as a picture gallery. The whole edifice will cost \$50,000.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY. — The library of Columbia College has made very great progress during Mr. Dewey's first college year, and the trustees have signified their appreciation by making the salary of the librarian that of a full professor of equal service, viz., \$5000. They have also approved the proposal to open a School of Library Economy, as a department of the university, though it is not planned to put it into operation before Oct. 1, 1886. In connection with it, the librarian is given the title of Professor of Library Economy.

JOHN EDMANDS, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, has prepared an interesting and timely collection of "Reading notes on Wycliffe." The pamphlet (12 pages) comprises a bibliography of the subject, and gives such notes and references as will be found helpful by those who wish to post themselves on the work and history of the man, the fifth centennial of whose death will be celebrated during the present year. Mr. Edmands also sends out a proof of an English bibliography of "Dies Irae," divided under the subjects of text, authorship and criticism, and translations. To this he invites additions and corrections from those who have the material to supply omissions or furnish additional references, as he wishes to make the bibliography as accurate and complete as possible before printing.

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